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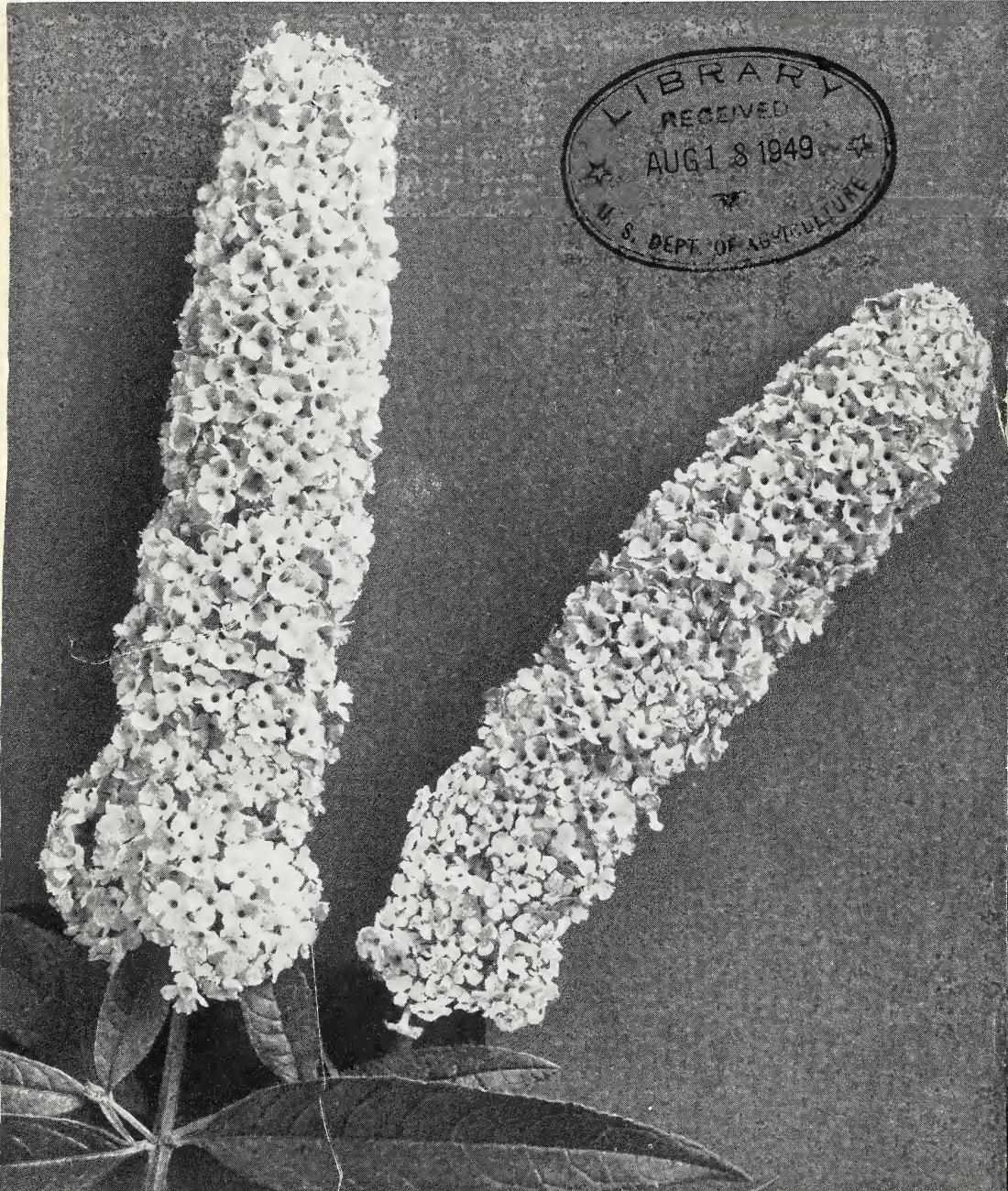
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# BREEZE HILL NEWS

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BUDDLEIA HARTWEGI

INV. '60

# Your Part in Breeze Hill News

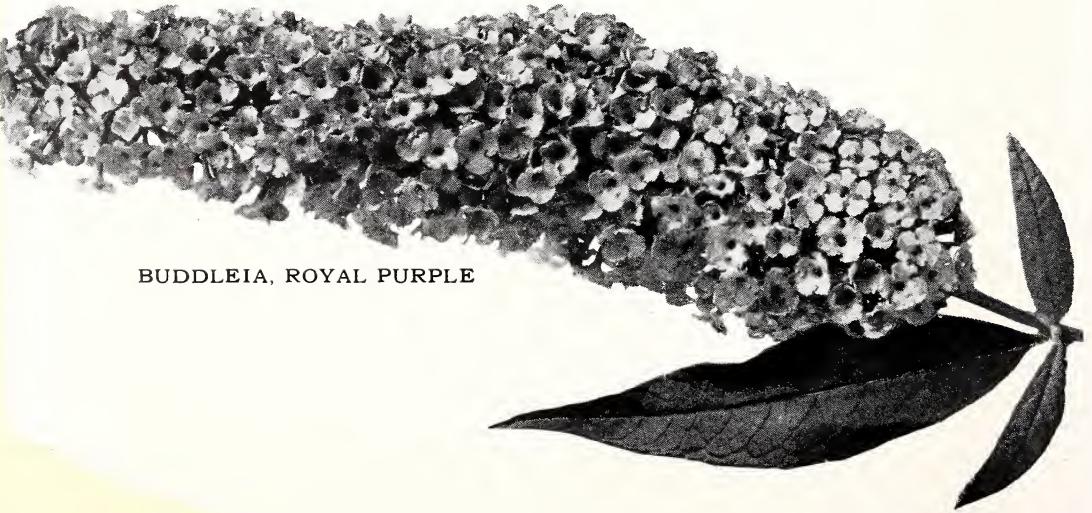
**H**IS incidental and irregular publication without a price began in 1927 to tell our Breeze Hill experiences in getting material for better illustrating the books and the catalogues we print. We found it far better to grow, and thus come to know, the plants our customers were telling about. Then we came to realize that we might look ahead with them, and for them, in following through better things for them to grow and sell.

Breeze Hill is not a large place (a bit over two acres of open space) but it does have a great variety of plants and trees grown for a purpose. The 1940 Finding List showed that 341 genera were represented in 1,164 species, and that of roses alone we were growing 888 varieties and species. We keep wide awake. In 1941, there were 147 rose varieties added. Some 59 trees and shrubs came in. Hunting for mosaic-free lilies brought in 15 species. Going deeply into chrysanthemums, we added 126 plants in 40 varieties, finding place also for 27 new phlox, 23 hemerocallis, 120 iris, and some 163 miscellaneous plants, all planted to get the best out of them in picture and in color, as well as honest descriptive words.

The only consideration we ask for the publishing of the facts we thus find is that you shall express your desire to continue to hear from us. A prepaid mailing card is enclosed, to be used in revising our list. If you really want to continue to hear from us, say so!



J. HORACE MCFARLAND COMPANY  
HARRISBURG, PA.



BUDDLEIA, ROYAL PURPLE

## Some 1941 Chrysanthemums

THE 1941 Chrysanthemums were weeks late in blooming at Breeze Hill. In fact, early varieties like Amelia and Early Bronze, which should have been in full bloom by late August or early September, did not show a flower this year until nearly the first of October. The delay was probably related to the long rainless periods during late summer and early fall.

In spite of the lateness of the plants in coming into flower, we were able to enjoy several weeks of splendid bloom, as frost held off until the night of October 28, and then was so light at Breeze Hill that only a few Spoon and other tender varieties were damaged.

Because one of the many synonyms of the low-growing Amelia was Pink Cushion, descendants of Amelia have come to be known as "Cushion Mums" and the list of these Cushions is being added to so frequently that one wonders if the type is not in danger of being over-extended.

We have Amelia, also known as Pink Cushion and Azaleamum, and carrying several other aliases; Azaleamum Cameo Queen, a slightly darker Amelia; Azaleamum Bronze Beauty, of light bronze changing to light buff; Azaleamum Magic White, snow-white; Azaleamum Golden Wonder, yellow; Golden Glorymum, golden yellow; Santa Claus, dark red and Azaleamums Royal Red and Sun Ray.

All of these are of much the same type except the last two. Azaleamum Royal Red has a 15-inch bushy plant which does not open until early November (usually after frosts have stopped everything else) and then produces

quantities of tiny flowers barely an inch across, with 3 or 4 rows of lustrous garnet petals. It is fragrant and is a gem. Azaleamum Sun Ray grows 2 feet tall and covers itself with 2-inch flowers having 3 or 4 rows of brownish red petals with gold bases and a reverse much the same. It is attractive and has Chrysanthemum odor. Opening in late October here, it was in 1941 good up to December 1, as was Royal Red.

The first named varieties of the Amelia family listed above have similar growth—12 to 15 inches tall with a spread of 2 feet or more. The 2-inch flowers open flat, with a few small petals hiding the center button until the flower is fully mature. The plants make splendid garden ornaments as they bloom early, profusely and long, but the flowers have little cutting value.

A fine addition to this group is White Gull, originated by the late Elmer Smith. It is a real dwarf, usually 12 to 15 inches tall, the plant being almost buried under masses of 1½-inch snow-white pompon blooms with Chrysanthemum odor. The bloom period is mid-September.

This year we had a block of the new Dean Kay, originated by H. Roy Mosnat, of Belle Plaine, Iowa. It is another of the same group, but it grew over 2 feet tall with a 3-foot spread. It began to bloom September 20 and was soon covered with 2-inch rose-pink flowers a little darker than those of Amelia. From Amelia it differs in that the petals all flatten out, exposing the center button as soon as the flower opens; while the pink color of Dean Kay does fade, it does not turn white with age as does Amelia. It was marked a valuable addition to the group. We understand Mr. Mosnat has an improved Dean Kay and several differently colored additions to the group about ready for distribution.

Of quite different type is Wayside's Little Bob. It grew 12 inches tall and 18 inches across. Flowers were 1¼-inch pompons of a strange shade of very deep old-rose, tinted



ORCHID SPOON

raspberry. Nice at first, as the flowers matured they turned first pinkish and then pale straw-yellow. They had a mild, sweet scent. I checked this "nice" at first, but as merely an oddity later. It bloomed October 15.

We were especially pleased with three sorts from the Bristol Nurseries, each labeled September something. They grew about 18 inches tall and were quite compact. The first of the trio to show color was September Gold, on September 20. The flowers were  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to 2-inch pompons of pure dandelion-yellow, perfect in form, with each petal held stiffly erect. Bloom was in small sprays on stems long enough to cut. The mild nutty fragrance was pleasing.

This was followed by September Bronze and September Cloud on October 8. The former is another formal pompon, of perfect shape and delightful coloring. Flowers opened  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches across, of reddish chestnut, with the dull gold of the reverse showing on petal edges which aged golden bronze. The butternut fragrance enriched this novelty whose 12-inch branching stems carried up to a dozen flowers each. September Cloud looked to this reporter like a larger Ruth Hatton. Its milk-white, flat pompons were  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across and had a yellowish center on first opening. This bloomed in half-dozen clusters on 10-inch stems and the odor was strong Chrysanthemum.

Also from Bristol and of another type was Silver Moon, somewhat of a Shasta daisy with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch single flowers having 2 rows of petals of ivory-white and a large yellow button. Bloom was in clusters of 6 to 8 flowers on long, heavy stems, which had a pleasant nutty fragrance. Plants were 30 inches tall and bloomed October 14.

We had a nice display of this year's Bristol introductions: Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont III, Milky Way and Eugene A. Wander. The latter was the earliest, opening September 1, with  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch shaggy double flowers of rich dandelion-yellow. It kept up steady bloom for two months on plants 2 feet tall. They made bushy growth and really bloomed. We enjoyed the black-walnut fragrance, too.

Milky Way opened October 8 with 2-foot plants and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot semi-double flowers of ivory-white, or possibly creamy white, in terminal clusters of 3 or 4 on good stems. This is another sort with black-walnut fragrance.

Mrs. du Pont was last, opening its first flowers October 14 on 2-foot bushy plants. These gave us a fine crop of bloom in sprays of up to a dozen flowers on long, strong stems. The opening color was a sort of buff-old-rose which aged pale fawn—a beautiful flower at every stage. Its fragrance was distinctly butternut.

These last three are grand Chrysanthemums.

Bay State Nurseries sent us Orange Glow and Treasure Trove, both developing healthy, 30-inch plants which bloomed October 8 this year.

Orange Glow was stiffly upright with compact clusters of half a dozen flowers on stems of good length. These blooms were  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, with 3 or 4 rows of brick-orange petals, light yellow on the reverse, carrying a spicy fragrance. The plant bloomed well and reminded us of a stronger-growing Alice Howell, one of Alex Cumming's earliest productions.

Treasure Trove bore 2-inch flattish pompons of bright yellow in sprays of about a dozen flowers on willowy stems. We noted true Chrysanthemum scent. Both sorts were checked as good, but not distinct. However, they remained in good condition a week or more after frost had spoiled most of the October-blooming Chrysanthemums.

We were interested in a set of five Spoon Chrysanthemums from Dreer this year. They were Golden, Jasper, Orchid, Rose and Silver Spoon, and came into bloom October 14. All are of the single type with 3 or more rows of odd-looking petals which are tubular and end in flattened, spoon-like tips of varying size. The flowers were carried in loose clusters on good stems.

Golden Spoon had several rows of golden yellow petals and was about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, the "spoon" tips taking up about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the length of the petals. The center petals were brownish at first but the brown disappeared as the flowers developed. Jasper Spoon was an odd-looking flower,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, with straw-colored tubes and small reddish chestnut "spoons." Individual flowers were interesting but in the mass, on the plant, or in a vase, they presented a dull picture. Orchid Spoon, with 3-inch flat flowers of pale blush, was the nicest of the group. When first opening the center "spoons" are rose-colored, soon paling to blush, when the name "Orchid" becomes very appropriate. The "spoons" are small.



## NEW CHRYSANTHEMUMS WHICH WERE OUTSTANDING IN 1941



TREASURE  
TROVE

SEPTEMBER  
GOLD

SEPTEMBER  
BRONZE



Rose Spoon also made a good appearance. Plants were  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet tall, while the others were only 2 feet. The flowers were 3 inches across and the "spoon" tips deep rose, while the tubes were white, tinted rose. The "spoon" tips were much longer than those of the other varieties and in most flowers were from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the length of the petals.

Unfortunately, nematodes destroyed almost all the foliage of Silver Spoon, so we did not get a perfect flower but indications were that Silver Spoon would have narrow, silvery white strap-like petals instead of tubular "spoon" tips.

Last year we had Pink, Yellow and White Spoons but as they are not dependably hardy we lost them. This year a light frost the night of October 28 spoiled all the Spoon flowers when most other Chrysanthemums were unharmed.

Also from Dreer we liked Bronze Cydonia, a light bronze sport of the splendid Cydonia. Plants were  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet tall, with masses of  $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch flat pompons of rich bronze with a deep bronze center. They aged a nice shade of golden bronze. Avalanche grew 2 feet tall and bore a generous crop of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, shaggy double flowers of milk-white. These had real Chrysanthemum odor. We checked this as the best white Chrysanthemum of the past few years.

## BUDDLEIAS

THE Butterfly Bushes are splendid late summer and fall-blooming shrubs which should be represented in every garden. Unfortunately, there are so many slightly varying varieties today that one is bothered to make a selection.

While several botanical species of Buddleias are known, and five are at Breeze Hill, as well as one yet unidentified species from the Federal Department of Agriculture, most of those found in catalogues are varieties of *B. Davidi*, the Common Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac.

In the Breeze Hill collection thus referred to there are

too many which vary so little in color that one doesn't much care which are discarded to make room for something else, said to be "new" or "better."

After checking and double checking the collection during early September, the question was summarized as follows:

Fortune and Orchid Beauty were so much like B. Davidi magnifica that any one of the three would be satisfactory to retain as a good lavender-colored Buddleia. The flowers of Hartwegi and Eleanor were of practically the same shade of lavender but the florets were somewhat larger and the spikes more compact than those of the first three.

Charming was placed next in the color-range, with fine spikes of lavender-pink flowers, yet pink enough for Charming to be classed as a pink Buddleia, and a desirable one.

Atropurpurea followed, with flowers of pinkish purple, somewhat lighter than the purple of Burgundy, Dubonnet and Ile de France, all of which have a tinge of violet in their purple. The newer Dubonnet does not seem to be any improvement on the older Ile de France.

To this reporter the new Royal Purple was the loveliest of the purples. Plants of Royal Purple made average growth and produced large, long spikes of bloom, the spikes as shapely as any we have seen and the color was a rich red-purple, darker than Burgundy, Dubonnet or Ile de France.

All the above Buddleias have the rich orange eyes of the Davidi family, and are deliciously fragrant. Hartwegi and Ile de France have larger foliage than the other varieties. With Hartwegi, Charming, Dubonnet and Royal Purple one would have a modern collection covering the range of colors now available in the Davidi group.

## THE NEGLECTED DEUTZIAS

There are close to two dozen of these fine shrubs at Breeze Hill, scattered here and there throughout the shadier locations of the shrubbery plantings. While there is considerable similarity in the flowers of many of them, there is enough difference in size and shape of the plants, and in quality, maturity, color and habit of bloom to make an elimination of varieties a problem. Indeed, the whole group reported upon, very few of which are in the trade, deserve much greater attention and use.

While the species Deutzias are nearly all natives of eastern Asia, most of our collection are hybrids of these, originated in the notable Lemoine Nursery in France. They came to Breeze Hill as cuttings from John Dunbar of Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., in 1919, just after the first rigors of Quarantine 37 had made plant importation nearly impossible.

The Deutzias do well in any ordinary good soil, and while they will give pleasing results in partial shade, they do like the sun. They bloom in May and early June.

Of our four species, *D. corymbosa* came to us in 1938 as a tiny plant from the Department of Agriculture and is now a healthy 2-foot bush. We look forward to seeing it bloom in 1942, with flowers said to be tiny things only  $\frac{1}{3}$  inch across.

We have a splendid plant, 5 feet high and 6 feet through, which came to us as *D. discolor*, of the identity of which we are doubtful. Our plant bears compact clusters of 15 to 30 almost scentless flowers of light blush, the reverse rose edged white. The flowers are quite similar to those of *D. rosea eximia*, which has larger and better flowers. Authorities describe *D. discolor*'s flowers as "white, rarely slightly pinkish." As so many flowers which are described as white are really lightly tinted, the blush tint on the face of the flowers of our plant is not bothersome but the rosy reverse

is, and as everything else about the plant and flower agrees with the description of *D. discolor* we wonder if our plant can be *D. discolor major*, the flowers of which are supposed to be rosy on the reverse. The trouble here is that *D. d.* major should have flowers about an inch across while ours are but  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch across. Perhaps we had better say we have a pretty nice *Deutzia* under this name even if it is questionable.

The plant of *D. glomeruliflora*, unfortunately, is in too much shade and has not had a chance to develop fully. The flowers are single,  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch across, and snowy white. They are not only very beautiful but are delightfully fragrant.

Our plant of the Monbeige variety (we do not know its species) came to us from the rare plant collection of Frank Campbell in 1928. It is now a dense bush  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 5 feet which last June was completely hidden by the profuse bloom. The mildly fragrant, water-white flowers are  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch across, have separated petals and are borne in compact clusters of up to 50. It is not as white as many but is a wonderful bloomer.

*Deutzia candelabrum fastuosa*, a hybrid of *D. gracilis* and *D. Sieboldiana*, is a moderate grower to 3 feet tall, but it is a good bloomer with  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch single, scentless flowers in 2 to 3-inch, close, spike-like clusters. Quite different in growth is *D. candida*, an offspring of *D. Lemoinei* and *D. Sieboldiana*, with an upright plant 8 feet tall and as much through. Like the plant, the single flowers are large, being an inch across. They are pure white, are very fragrant and are carried in clusters of 15 to 20. The whole plant in bloom is most impressive. It seems surprising that nurserymen do not feature this superb shrub.

The Carnea group, tending toward pink flowers, are low growers, *D. carnea* (*D. rosea grandiflora*  $\times$  *D. Sieboldiana*) itself being 3 by 3 feet. It covers itself with  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, single, star-like flowers of white, tipped pink and with a pink re-

verse. They are scentless and are borne in clusters of 15 to 20, while *D. carnea lactea* has pure white flowers, otherwise being much the same as its parent. We did have *D. carnea densiflora* but it froze out during the cold spring of 1934.

*Deutzia elegantissima* (*D. purpurascens* × *D. Sieboldiana*) has developed a vase-shaped shrub 6 feet tall and as much in diameter. Flowers are white, washed with rose, and are darker pink on the edges with reverse deep rose except for white edges. They are mildly fragrant. Bloom is held in compact heads 1½ to 2 inches through and containing up to 20 flowers. In effect this *Deutzia* provides an all-over pink effect that is both distinct and charming.

Our plant of *D. elegantissima fasciculata* is, unfortunately, in deep shade and has never had a chance to develop. About all we can say about it is that its pink buds open white.

From Lemoine's cross of *D. parviflora* × *D. gracilis*, which was given the hybridizer's name, developed the dwarf *Deutzia Lemoinei compacta*, which is here a 3-foot plant, 4 feet in diameter, and in May is a lovely mass of white. The flowers are single,  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch across, and are milky white with very pale yellow anthers. They are scentless, and carried in small heads 1 to 1½ inches through. We admire its fresh and rounded appearance. The *Lemoine compacta* variety, *Boule de Neige*, has been a strange grower, reaching a height of 5 feet at Breeze Hill, but part of this tallness may be accounted for by the fact it is in quite deep shade. The mildly scented flowers measure  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch across, are snow-white, with pale yellow anthers, and are very pretty. The bloom-heads are less than 2 inches in diameter.

One of the best of the Breeze Hill collection is the well-named *D. magnifica* (*D. scabra* × *D. Vilmorinæ*) which makes a shapely plant over 6 feet tall and 5 feet through. The bloom-spikes are 2½ to 3 inches long and 1¾ inches through, with delightfully fragrant flowers  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch across. These have about 21 petals of snowy white, and being without stamens, the chaste appearance of the lovely

flowers is not marred by the usual yellow anthers. We have two others in this group, *D. magnifica formosa* and *D. m. latifolia*—but for some reason accurate bloom records have not been made, and the only records are that *D. m. formosa* is 10 feet tall in a shady position, and *D. m. latifolia* is a splendid plant about 6 feet high.

The Mont Rose hybrid of *D. longifolia* and *D. disolor* is a stately 6-foot bush which blooms freely every year. It carries 3 by 3-inch heads of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch single pale blush flowers which become almost white with age. The prominent stamens have pale gold anthers on blush filaments. There is very little scent. Mont Rose is valuable for its late bloom—it flowers with the Hybrid Tea roses.

We have a plant of *D. myriantha* (*D. parviflora*  $\times$  *D. setchuenensis*) but being unsuitably located it has not yet developed to the bloom-stage.

Of the hybrid *Deutzia rosea* (*D. gracilis*  $\times$  *D. purpurascens*) we have four developments. *D. r. campanulata* is a fine 6-foot shrub bearing loose clusters of 6 to 9 water-white flowers  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter. Pale sulphur anthers and almost wingless filaments give the flowers a "different" appearance. The flower-stems and sepals are both reddish in color and add to this variety's distinctiveness. *D. r. eximia* is not so tall, being a little over 4 feet high, but it has a 6-foot spread, bearing single blush-white flowers,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch across, the reverse striped with rose. The bloom is in variable clusters of from 10 to 40. This is a good *Deutzia*.

*Deutzia r. floribunda* has small heads of scentless white flowers with a slight blush. These are only  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch across, and the backs of the deeply grooved petals are marked with pale violet down the centers. The plant is average, and it was checked in comparison as "good, but not distinct." Neither can we wax enthusiastic over *D. r. grandiflora*, which bears clusters of 12 to 50 scentless white flowers  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch across, with a light tint and the reverses stained rose. Our plant is 4 feet tall and not very bushy.



DEUTZIA CANDELABRUM FASTUOSA